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people were killed in this desultory way than in regular battles. In 1790, Judge Inness wrote to the Secretary of War that during the seven years he had lived in Kentucky the Indians had killed one thousand five hundred souls, stolen twenty thousand horses, and carried off property to the value of fifteen thousand pounds sterling. If to this fearful number we add all the deaths previous to 1783 and subsequent to 1790, the time covered by Judge Inness' estimate, in battle and by murder we shall have a terrible summary. Not less than three thousand six hundred men, women, and children fell at the hands of the savages in Kentucky before the final victory over them by General Wayne in 1794" (pp. 45, 46).

"John Filson, in his history of Kentucky, published in 1784, estimated the population of Kentucky at thirty thousand, and the map which accompanied his history showed this population to be living in fifty-two stations and eighteen houses outside" (p. 50).

"Even as late as March 10, 1795, a number of citizens of Louisville and Jefferson County bound themselves by written contract to pay the sum set opposite their names for Indian scalps taken within their vicinity" (p. 77).

"On the farms that had been opened near the forts the rudest kind of agriculture prevailed. The farmer broke up his ground with the wooden mould-board plough, and planted his corn and sowed his wheat with his hand. The grain was cut with a reap-hook, or cradle, and beat out by the flail, or by the feet of horses ridden over the straw with the heads on laid in a circle for this purpose. His flour was sifted through a coarse linen cloth, and his grain ground in the hand mill or beaten in the mortar. A few horse mills and water mills were in the country, but they were not generally used or accessible. His crop was cultivated with the hoe, and his carpenter's work done with the axe, the adze, and the auger. His flax was spun on the small wheel, his wool on the large wheel, and both woven on the hand loom" (pp. 77, 78).

"But little money was in circulation, and barter was the almost universal medium of exchange. The Spanish dollar was about the only silver known, and this was cut with a hammer and chisel into halves, and quarters, and bits, and picayunes for the convenience of change. Some old trappers, who wanted silver for their beaver skins, complained that the dollar was sometimes cut into five or six quarters" (p. 84).

NOTES AND QUERIES.

FOLK-TALES OF ANGOLA. — The Bishop Taylor Mission has ordered for its use one hundred copies of this work, the first volume of the *Memoirs of The American Folk-Lore Society*. Such subscription is proof of the value of the publication for other purposes than those of folk-lore research. It is greatly to be desired that American libraries and collectors would show, as they ought to do, a similar appreciation, and by their support render possible the immediate continuation of the series.